

Position: Manager

Duties:

Administer daily operations: including accounts, security deposits, customer service, and sales.

Planning and coordinating business itineraries for management.

Oversight on protection of store assets and investigation of loss assets.

Education and Specialized Training

Specialized Training:

Drivers Training Course: Ft. Polk, Louisiana 2009. Curriculum focuses on laws of the road 40 hours, and 20 hours of on and off road vehicle driving of military and civilian wheeled vehicles.

Advance Leaders Course: Schweinfurt, Germany 2008. A focus on planning and conducting operation orders, combat leadership skills, and becoming subject matter experts on small arms proficiency. Fundamental characteristics of ballistic trajectory.

Warriors Leaders Course: Grafenwohr, Germany 2008. Primary focus on developmental leadership skills. A breadth of military subjects to include leadership in combat, land navigation, individual skill training, and physical fitness.

Combat Life-Saver Course: Schweinfurt, Germany 2006. Highly developed lifesaving procedures beyond the level of basic first aid. Combat methodologies on intravenous injections, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, trauma management, and medical evaluation.

Bachelor of Arts in History with an emphasis in U.S. History, May 2004; California State University, Fresno: Fresno, CA 93740

Related Course Work:

Political Science: Acquired a strong foundation of American politics, domestic and foreign policy. Composed written assignments on U.S. and North Korean Relations.

Computer Aptitude:

Military Systems: Force Battlefield Command Bridge and Below, Blue Force Tracker System

Operating Systems: Windows XP, Vista
Software Applications: Microsoft Power Point, Word, Excel, Access

General Education Diploma, June 1997; Sanger High School: Sanger, CA 93657

References

Available upon request.

URGENT NEED TO CUT GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND REDUCE GOVERNMENT DEBT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. HURT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HURT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the urgent need to cut government spending and reduce government debt.

Last year, our President and our Congress failed to enact a budget. This fundamental failure of leadership has put our country on a path of skyrocketing debt, growing deficits, and unacceptably high unemployment.

This week, the President submitted to this new Congress a new budget proposal. Instead of recognizing the urgent need to reduce spending and reduce our debt, the President's budget proposal amounts to, yet again, failure of leadership. It is a budget predicated on unsustainable deficit spending and insurmountable debt that will be passed on to our children and to our grandchildren.

Our deficit is projected to reach an all-time high of \$1.6 trillion, and our national debt is projected to equal the size of the entire U.S. economy, reaching over \$15 trillion by September 30 of this year. And for 21 straight months, our national unemployment rate has been at 9 percent or higher, the country's longest jobless streak since the Great Depression.

The people of my district, Virginia's Fifth District, and the people of our Nation know this course is unsustainable and that it must stop. Enough is enough. It is time to chart a new course of fiscal discipline and restraint. It is time to act on the urgent message sent by the people in November that we must put an end to Washington's reckless spending.

No longer should the people of the Fifth District be stuck to foot the bill for a growing and intrusive Federal Government. No longer should families and businesses in central and southside Virginia be the ones making the tough choices to live within their means while the Federal Government borrows 40 cents on every dollar it spends.

By making tough choices and by reducing government spending, we are taking the first step in tackling our unsustainable debt and of preserving our economic strength for future generations. By reducing spending, we are restoring a sense of certainty and confidence to the marketplace that will create a better environment for job creation. By reducing spending, we are reducing the size and scope of the Federal Government and are empowering our true job creators to hire, innovate, and expand.

The decisions we face are not easy, but we have not been given an easy task. Now is the time to act and to act boldly if we are serious about leaving a better America for our children and our grandchildren.

THE 2011 CONTINUING RESOLUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) for 5 minutes.

Ms. BASS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the reckless spending plan in H.R. 1.

Mr. Speaker, it has been 43 days since I joined the new Congress, and my colleagues across the aisle have not offered one job, let alone offered a jobs plan to put Americans back to work. While hardworking Americans struggle to keep a roof over their head, food on the table, and the heat turned on, my colleagues have not taken one single action to create jobs for the unemployed. They have completely abandoned the number one issue for the American people right now—jobs and the unemployment rate—and in fact, they are blatantly destroying, instead of creating, good jobs.

In fact, the Speaker recently said, "Over the last 2 years since President Obama has taken office, the Federal Government has added 200,000 new Fed-

eral jobs," greatly exaggerating, citing a number 10 times greater than what has actually been reported. He said, "If some of those jobs are lost in the spending cuts, so be it."

Mr. Speaker, under the Republican plan, jobs are the target of the cuts. For example, the largest cuts ever in history for education programs under H.R. 1 would result in more than 26,000 K-12 teachers and support staff, 14,000 Head Start teachers, and 7,000 special ed teachers all losing their jobs. This is just the education budget alone.

According to the nonpartisan Economic Policy Institute, the Republican continuing resolution would cost the Nation almost 1 million jobs. Included on the majority party cut list are 25,000 new construction jobs from infrastructure projects, 1,300 police officers by eliminating the COPS program, 2,400 firefighters by terminating SAFER grants, and 16,000 private sector construction jobs lost from cutting \$1.7 billion to the Federal Buildings Fund.

The spending plan would also slash in half all job training funds—dollars used to help workers obtain the skills they need to compete in the global economy.

Mr. Speaker, reducing the unemployment rate is the most important challenge facing this country. The most promising new source of economic growth and job creation is in our public infrastructure system, from roads and bridges to broadband and air traffic control systems to a new energy grid. I commend President Obama for his leadership in crafting a budget proposal for fiscal year 2012, for his leadership in crafting this budget proposal that focuses Federal dollars on rebuilding America's infrastructure, which USA Today describes as "a massive job creation engine, with plans to generate millions of jobs by repairing and expanding highways, bridges, and railways."

Mr. Speaker, the President's budget addresses the real sources of our deficit and makes tough but careful choices needed to reduce the deficit. With cuts of \$78 billion, President Obama has taken the first step in curbing the massive defense budget, and I want to work with my colleagues and the President to find additional savings in the defense budget by closing permanent bases overseas that no longer serve a strategic value.

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For example, I believe we need to examine why we still have over 200 military bases in Germany 65 years after World War II and many years after the fall of the Berlin Wall. The President also makes necessary sacrifices to sustain the maximum Pell Grant award for all students by eliminating the summer Pell Grant program. These are hard cuts to swallow but are necessary.

The Republican bill, on the other hand, prefers to arbitrarily make shortsighted cuts; for example, cutting funding from programs that affect